Issues orders *re.* the allocation of ensionary liability among successor States according to the States Re-organisation Act, 1956.

READ—

1. Government letter No. FD 109 SRS 67, dated 5th April 1968.
2. Letter No. 8106/Per. I/69 dated 14th July 1969, from the Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Finance, Hyderabad.

ORDER No FD 111 SRS 69, BANGALORE, DATED THE 23RD AUGUST 1969.

According to the Fifth Schedule to the States Re-organisation Act, 1966, the Pension of Government Servants affected by State Re-organisation will be apportioned among the successor States. The question arose whether a successor State could relax or liberalise the Pension Rules on or after 1st November 1956 without consulting the other concerned successor States.

2. At the Southern Zonal Council Meeting held on 15th May 1967, at Ootacamund, the question of allocation of Pensionary liability between the successor States consequent on the Re-organisation of States was considered. It was agreed that all the Member States would enter into mutual agreements to the effect that they may have freedom of action to liberlise the Rules relating to Pensions and enhance rates of Pension etc., and that the liability arising out of such liberalisation shall be apportioned among the successor States in accordance with the principles laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the States Re-organisation Act, 1956, as the existing provisions of Rules do not cover such issues.

3. The Governments of Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and the Government of Mysore have given general concurrence to the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government that the States shall have freedom of action to liberalise the Rules etc., without consulting the other States and that the enhaced Pensionary liability shall be allocated in accordance with the provisions of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956.

4. The Governor of Mysore, therefore, directs that in such cases the Pensionary liability shall be allocated among the cocenerned States in accordance with the provisions of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Accountant General concerned shall raise/receive debits accordingly.

5. Necessary Amendments to the relevant Rules in the Mysore Civil Services Rules shall be issued separately.

U. B. RAMACHANDRA,

166 *Special Officer (Pension),*
Finance Department.

Issues orders *re.* the conversion of the Alur Sub-Treasury into the banking one in Hassan District.

READ—

(1) Copy of letter No. RBAg/3360, dated 24th July 1969 of the General Manager, State Bank of Mysore, Bangalore addressed to the Chief Officer, Subsidiary Banks Section, State Bank of India, Bombay-1.

(2) Copy of letter Cy. No. 604/93(3) G. 69–70, dated 2nd August 1969 addressed to the Chief Officer, State Bank of India, Subsidiary Banks Section, Central Office, Bombay by the Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Department of Accounts and Expenditure, Bombay.

PREAMBLE—

The General Manager, State Bank of Mysore has stated that the branch has been proposed to be opened at Alur and has requested Government to arrange for issue of orders regarding the conversion of the Alur Sub-treasury into a banking one. The Reserve Bank of India has also agreed to to the proposal for the establishment of a currency chest at the branch and requested Government to issue necessary orders for transfer of cash business of the Sub-treasury, Alur to the branch of the State Bank of Mysore at the centre.

ORDER No. FD 31 RBC 69, BANGALORE, DATED THE 25TH AUGUST 1969.

Sanction is hereby accorded to the conversion of the Sub-treasury, Alur into a Banking one and to the transfer of cash transactions of the Sub-treasury to the local branch of the State Bank of Mysore. The actual date of transfer of cash work will be notified by the District Treasury Officer, Hassan in consultation with the State Bank of Mysore, Bangalore. That date will hereafter be referred to as the 'appointed date'.

2. The special steps to be taken on the eve of conversion of the Sub-treasury into a Banking one and the classes of cash transactions to be taken over by the Bank are detailed in Annexure 'A' to this order.

3. On and after the 'appointed date' the branch of the Bank will conduct the cash business of the Sub-treasury and render daily accounts to the Sub-treasury Officer, Alur in the manner laid down in the rules in the Mysore Treasury Code and in the compilation of the Central Treasury Rules.

4. For the conduct of the cash transactions that will continue to be handled at the Sub-treasury a permanent advance of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) is sanctioned. The amount may be drawn by the Sub-treasury Officer, Alur from the Bank on a simple receipt. The expenditure out of the imprest should be recouped daily the connected receipts if any being remitted to the Bank and the amount paid being drawn from the Bank, separately for each class of transaction.

Should a demand be presented at the sub-treasury which cannot be met out of the balance of the permanent advance, the Sub-treasury Officer, Alur may draw the extra amount required from the Bank on a payee's receipt indicating the purpose for which money is required and furnishing a pay order thereon.

5. The normal cash balance fixed for the sub-treasury should be treated as withdrawn with effect from the appointed date, and the normal balance fixed for the District as a whole reduced correspondingly.

6. The District Treasury Officer and Sub-treasury Officer should follow strictly any instructions that the Accountant General may issue in the matter.

7. The Police guards required for guarding the chest in the Bank premises may be provided by the Inspector General of Police, if required by the Bank under the usual terms.

8. The District Treasury Officer, Hassan is requested to make adequate arrangements to effect the transfer on the appointed date under report to Government in the Finance Department as well as to the Director of Treasuries. He is also requested to see that the changes are effected smoothly and maximum convenience and guidance are afforded to other Departments and the general public in the first few days to obviate inconvenience to them.

9. The District Treasury Officer, Hassan is also requested to depute the official experienced in Banking Treasury work to the Sub-treasury for about a week to enable the staff to become familiar with the new arrangements.

10. New forms and registers required at the Sub-treasury for immediate use should be spared from the District Treasury and an indent placed with the Director of Government Printing and Stationery for future supply.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore.

N. S. BHARATH,

Joint Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

ANNEXURE 'A'.

1 The Cash Balance of the Sub-treasury on the opening of the 'appointed date' should be remitted to the Bank on the same day upon a separate challan for credit to the head 'Local Cash Remittances' under advice to the Government in the Finance Department and the Accountant General.

2. The cash transactions connected with the following items of work will be conducted at the sub-treasury itself as heretofore. The remitters of money or the payees, as the case may be, need not in such cases go to the Bank for their transactions :—

(*a*) Disbursement of Indian Military Pensions (on muster rolls).

(*b*) Transactions on account of receipts and payment under Savings Bank.

(*c*) Any other items of work to be specified by Government.

N. B.—The amounts collected at the Sub-treasury should be remitted to the Bank daily under challans indicating the Head of account. Separate challans should be used for different major heads. Amounts disbursed from the permanent advance should be recouped from the Bank daily on simple payees' receipts furnishing classification similarly.

Amounts required for disbursement in excess of the balance of the permanent advance should be drawn from the Bank on simple payees' receipts, furnishing the heads of classification in the same way.

3 Pensioners will be paid their pension at the Bank on Pay Orders issued by the Sub-treasury Officer.

4. Taxes and fees on motor vehicles hitherto collected at the Treasury will on and after the 'appointed date' be collected at the Bank direct. The licenses, etc., will be issued by the authorities concerned as usual on surrender of the challan receipted by the Bank and after verification of the credit for the taxes or fees paid in the Treasury Accounts.

5 General, Court-fee, and other non-postal stamps will be issued at the Treasury itself even after the 'appointed date' on production of receipted challans from the Agency Bank and after verification of credit.

6. Cases, where remittances into and drawal from the Bank may be arranged directly without obtaining an authorisation from the Treasury Officer are specified in Annexure 'B'. In other cases, the documents on which money is presented or payment claimed at the Bank should have the authorisation of the Sub-treasury Officer. The challans or bills so authorised, if not presented to the Bank within ten days of their authorisation, require revalidation by the Treasury Officer.

7. The prescribed form of challan alone should be used for all remittances into the Bank. The forms will be supplied by the Sub-treasury.

8. Cheques on Banks received by Government Officers in payment of Central or State Government dues or in settlement of other Government transactions should be remitted to the Bank direct. Such cheques should be endorsed in favour of the Bank in all cases. Form M. F. C. 3 (Bank) itself may be used as challan in such cases. Pending realisation of the amounts thereof a receipt or token for the cheque only will be given by the Bank in the first instance. The final receipt will be delivered to the parties by the Bank soon after the cheques are cleared.

There will be a daily clearance of cheques accepted and the transactions will be included in the daily account rendered to the Sub-treasury after the cheques have been cleared.

Note.—The Bank reserves to itself the right to refuse to accept cheque, the collection of which in its opinion, cannot reasonably be undertaken and which it would not accept on behalf of its own constituents.

9. Cheques drawn by Government Officers for drawing funds from the Bank should be addressed to the Bank and not to the Sub-treasury Officer. Such cheques are negotiable. Until new cheque forms are printed, the required correction may be made in the

existing forms in manuscript or rubber stamp. Such alterations do not require attestation. Cheque books will not be supplied by the Bank. They will be supplied by the Sub-treasury, as at present.

Note.—Cheques issued by such Officers on the Sub-treasury previously and remaining unpaid on the 'appointed date' will be cashed at the Bank direct subject to the rules of currency, etc. The information required by the Bank in this behalf will be furnished by the Sub-treasury as indicated at para 10 *infra*.

10. The Sub-treasury Officer will arrange to forward to the Bank one week in advance of the 'appointed date', the specimen signature of the Government Officers authorised to operate on the P. D. and other accounts at the Sub-treasury. Copies of standing instructions, if any, in the assignment, drawing or P. D. accounts, together with the correspondence pertaining to stopped cheques, etc., should also be forwarded to the Bank in or before the 'appointed date'.

11. All officers drawing cheques on the Bank should furnish to the Bank, on the 'appointed date', a list of their cheques issued prior to the 'appointed date' and outstanding payment on that date by obtaining the necessary information from the Sub-treasury.

12. Monthly pay bills of Government Officers and officers should be presented at the Sub-treasury for scrutiny three days in advance invariably as prescribed in Article 80, Mysore Financial Code, 1958. Such pay bills with the Pay Order of the Sub-treasury Officer on the Bank will be delivered on the last working day. Bills presented for drawing should be merely signed without receipting the contents, which should be done only after the bill is received back from the Sub-treasury with pay orders and before presentation at the Bank."

ANNEXURE 'B'.

Transactions in respect of which the challans, cheques or refund orders need not pass through the Sub-Treasury Officers, before presentation at the Bank :—

Payments into the Bank.

1. Remittances of Sales-tax in the special forms prescribed.
2. Do Forest Revenue.
3. Do Civil and Criminal Courts Deposits.
4. Do Fees, Fines, etc., by Criminal Courts.
5. Do Food Depots.
6. Do Income-tax Revenues.
7. Do Union Excise Duties.
8. Do Life Insurance Premia relating to Government Insurance Department.
9. Do into Personal Deposit Accounts kept at the Bank.
10. Do other items on challans which have been signed or attested by the Departmental Officer on whose behalf the moneys are credited.
11. Do Amounts on special printed forms of challans.
12. Do Land Revenue, Excise, Muzarai and Village Panchayat.

Drawal from the Bank.

1. Cheques drawn by Government Officers on Personal Deposit Accounts kept at the Bank.
2. Cheques drawn by the Officers of the Judicial Department against Personal Ledger Accounts.
3. Cheques drawn by Public Works Department
4. Cheques drawn by Forest Department.
5. Cheques drawn by Government Commercial Undertakings.
6. Cheques drawn by Government Insurance Department.
7. Cheques drawn by the Chief Accounts Officer, Mysore State Electricity
8. Cheques drawn by the Bursar, Mysore University.
9. Refund orders of the Income-tax Department.
10. Cheques of the Postal Department.
11. Cheques of the Defence Department.
12. Refund orders of the Sales-tax Department.

AGRICULTURE AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1963-64.

ORDER NO. AF 147 VFS 69, BANGALORE, DATED THE 5TH AUGUST 1969.

1. Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Sri V. V. Kalyani, M.SC., B.T., continued as the Director of Fisheries throughout the year. The year under report was the third year of the Third Five Plan.

3. *Fishing Season.*—The fishing season of the year was fairly good. The quantity of fish landed on the Mysore coast during the year was 99,463 metric tons as against 95,777 metric tons of the previous year. Of the total fish landings, mackerel constituted a catch of 39,200 metric tons, sardines 9,171 metric tons and cat fish 1,729 metric tons.

4. *Mechanised fishing.*—The year marks the eighth year of the introduction of mechanised fishing in the State. At the end of the year, the strength of the mechanised fishing fleet rose to 141 boats as against 79 boats in the previous year. The tempo of mechanisation was accelerated to a great extent so much so that besides supplying fully constructed boats to the trained fishermen, engines were procured and supplied to those who undertook to construct the boats of approved design and quality out of their own cost.

5. *Fish preservation and processing.*—The programme for providing increased facilities for the preservation of fish was continued during the year. The number of fish curing yards the Mysore coast run by the Department continued to be 30 as is in the previous year. A total quantity of 8 .0 (2,146, metric tons of salt was supplied to the fishermen in all these 30 yards to cure 5,945 (33,204.8) metric tons of fish.

There were 12 ice plants and cold storages in the State out of which 8 were Government factories. During the year 1098 (886.31) metric tons of ice was manufactured and cold storage facilities were provided to the extent of 1,039 metric tons and deep freezing facilities were provided to the extent of 177 (258.9) metric tons. Total receipt by sale of ice, providing cold storage and freezing facilities amounted to Rs. 1,13,274.

In the canning section attached to the Marine Products Processing Training Centre, Mangalore, a quantity of 13,579.94 of fish was canned and sold to internal markets in the State. There were two private canning factories in the State one in Mangalore and other in Malpe.

6. *Fish Transport.*—Different routes connecting the landing centres to the consuming centres and processing centres have been under trial, using open truck as well as insulated vans. This was being done to sit some permanent arrangements for the transport of fish from the coastal belt to the interior markets.

There were 4 trucks, 2 insulated vans and a 3 wheel vehicle for transporting fish from landing place to consuming and processing centres. They had transported 1,055 (444.80) metric tons of fish realising a sum of Rs. 10,062-48 (7,358-73) by way of hire charges.

Transport of fish by sea to Bombay market was done by private vessels. During the year, about 6,992 metric tons of fresh and cured fish were transported to Bombay and Ceylon.

7. *Fish Marketing.*—Total marine fish landings were estimated at 99,463 (95,777) metric tons during the year. The disposal percentage was as follows:—

1.	Local consumption – Fresh ...	....	25 per cent
2.	To Bombay by launches in fresh condition	....	20 do
3.	To upghats by trucks in fresh condition	....	20 do
4.	Cured in Government yards	....	10 do
5.	Cured in private yards	....	20 do
6.	Reduced to manure	....	5 do

A Quantity of 2,196 metric tons of cured fish valued at Rs. 4,88,028 was exported from Karwar to Bombay and other markets. A quantity of 418 (160.9) metric tons of frozen fish, prawns, frog legs and lobster tails valued at Rs. 20,92,100 was exported to U.S.A. and U.K. earning foreign exchange.

8. *Fishery by-products.*—The State can provide good scope for this industry. But unless the production is taken on large scale, the working of the industry will not be profitable. There were no latest factory for extracting oil and guano from Sardine and shark liver. There were small units of pressing oil and guano scattered on the coast. During the year 13 (100) metric tons of sardine oil was extracted and was used locally for painting boats. 189 (3,859) metric tons of fish guano was pressed and used as manure. 13 (15.2) metric tons of shark liver and 3.8 (3.2) metric tons of crude shark liver oil were supplied to the Government Oil factory at Calicut.

9. *Research.*—Inland Fisheries Research Station, Bangalore primarily meant for applied research on fisheries was mainly attending to seed production particularly that of cyprinus carpio varieties and conducting fishing operations in the Hesseraghatta tank with latest fishing nets with a view to study the efficiency of the gears. The station conducted 197 breeding experiments of cyprinus carpio out of which 76 experiments were successful resulting in 4 73,150 hatchlings. Fingerlings reared out of these hatchlings were supplied to Community Development Blocks, private pisciculturists and departmental officials and a revenue of Rs. 4,100–25 was realised. By conducting fishing operations, a quantity of 5,279 Kgs. of fish was caught which fetched a revenue of Rs. 4,949–00.

The Fisheries Technological Laboratory at Mangalore was engaged in developing the process for improving the quality of processed fish and fish products. Work on purification of Sardine oil and sun-dried prawns processing was being handled. The Laboratory was also utilised for inspection of quality control measures on processed fish and prawns that were exported to foreign countries from Mangalore Port.

10. *Collaborated Projects.*—During the year, there were 2 collaborated projects in the State. They were (1) Marine Products Processing Training Centre, Mangalore and (2) Indo–Norwegian Projects, Karwar.

Processed fish and other products have an export market. Mangalore is an important collection and distribution centre for mackerel, sardine, shrimps, sharks as well as agricultural product such as fruits thus providing ample scope for the processing industry. To meet the dearth of trained personnel in the industry in the country, the Marine Products Processing Training Centre at Mangalore was set up during the previous year in accordance with an agreement entered into between Government of India and Japan. The Centre offers one year training course in processing of marine products to the candidates between 19 to 30 years of age with a basic degree in B. Sc., During the year, 29 candidates were trained in the Centre.

Under Indo-Norwegian Project work on providing harbour facilities, training of fishermen in mechanised fishing, construction of boats and setting up of processing and transport facilities was taken up and the work was in progress.

11. *Inland Fisheries.*—The rivers, reservoirs and tanks for the main source of fresh water fisheries. The total length of the river system is about 3,800 miles. There are 17 reservoirs, 2,700 major tanks and 30,000 minor tanks in the State. In addition there are innumerable ponds, channels and irrigated wells suitable for fish culture.

With a view to transplant the quick growing varieties of fish in the State water, fry of major carps were imported and stocked in selected water sheets in addition to the collection and stocking of fish seeds of indigenous varieties available in the State water. The particulars of fry imported, collected and stocked are as follows:—

1.	Major carp fry imported and stocked	28,00,000 (14,00,000) costing Rs. 76,228 (Rs. 49,000)
2.	Indigenous seeds collected and stocked ...	3,68,900
3.	Seeds of cyprinus carpio produced by induced breeding and stocked	6,88,000
4.	Seeds of estuarine varieties like mullets chanos and etroplus collected and stocked	1,26,000

The cyprinus carpio variety has actually established in some of the water sheets of the State and it is felt that the fish will meet the long standing need of a suitable culturable fish for the State. Culture of Tilapia has also been continued in inland waters of South Kanara and North Kanara Districts. There are 15 fish farms and 2 fish nurseries and a number of natural nurseries in the State where fry of indigenous and imported varieties were reared to fingerlings stage before stocking.

Conservation is an important aspect in the development of fisheries. Indiscriminate fishing during the breeding season by the use of "fixed engine" result in the whole sale destruction of breeders, fry and fingerlings. The Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1901, which is a very progressive measure for protecting fisheries from total destruction is being enforced by the departmental staff. During the year 110 (170) cases were registered under the Act for violation of the Rules and a sum of Rs. 709 (Rs. 921-50) was realised as penalty from the offenders.

The system of collecting fishery revenue is one of the progressive methods adopted by the department. In the conservation of natural resources, the system of establishing ownership rights and adjustments is the right step. If on the contrary, natural resources are thrown open for exploitation on a free for all basis the danger of extermination of the resonrces is eminent. Therefore, to afford protection, the fishery rights are vested in the department. The department is enforcing a system of auctioning fishery rights and issuing of licences for fishing. As a result of the measure, only the lessees and licensee fishermen are permitted to fish.

During the year, a revenue of Rs. 57,873 (Rs. 53,431) was realised by the issue of fishing licences.

By auction of fishery rights in river sections, and major tanks a revenue of Rs. 49,839-59 (Rs. 35,419-52) was realised.

12. *Socio Economic Work.*—The work in this field consists of education of fisher men children, training of fishermen in mechanised fishing, promotion of co-operative efforts among fishermen etc.

During the year, there were 38 (36) fisheries schools functioning in the State out of which 8 were High Schools and 30 were Elementary Schools. A total number of 8,321 (6,057) students were studying in all these schools.

The strength of the Training Centre at Mangalore was increased to train more fishermen at a time and a second Training Centre was opened at Karwar. In both these Training Centres, 160 fishermen were trained in mechanised fishing during the year. Training for the inland fishermen in fish culture, nursery practice and modern methods of fishing in deep waters etc, was given at the inservice Training Centre, Bangalore. During the year, 61 fishermen were trained.

During the small span of life of fisheries administration in the State during the past 6 years, efforts for organisation of co-operative agencies among fishermen a greater measure of awareness has been expressed by fishermen to join hands among themselves. In the field of Co-operation, the State has achieved considerable progress. During the year under report, 99 (88) fishermen Co-operative Societies out of which 3 were Marketing Unions were functioning in the State with the membership of 18,842 and the share capital of Rs. 6,95,209.

Financial assistance by way of share capital contribution grants towards managerial cost, supply of fisheries requisites loan and subsidy for construction of godowns was given to fishermen Co-operative to the tune of Rs. 2,19,693-88 (Rs. 8 52,372-62).

13. *Schemes included in the III Five Year Plan*:—Under the III Five Year Plan, 21 schemes bearing the State serial numbers 230 to 250 with a total outlay of Rs. 130·00 lakhs for the development of fisheries in the State more or less on the same lines as in the II Five Year Plan were included and all the schemes were under implementation during the year.

14. *General.*—The Mysore State Fisheries Advisory Board which was initially formed in the year 1960-61 for a period of 2 years ceased its existence in July 1962.

The board was reconstituted in March 1963 for a period of 2 years. One meeting of the reconstituted Board was held during the year.

15. *Financial.*—The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 53·54 (Rs. 50·69) lakhs and the revenue was Rs. 19.46 (Rs. 12·79) lakhs inclusive of subvention from the Government of India.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

M. ARYA MITRA,

150 *Under Secretary to Government,*
Agriculture and Forest Department.